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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT

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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Information on SAC Kabel-Sachsenwerk Niedersiedlitz

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1. The Russian Director General of Aktiengesellschaft Sachsenwerk der SAG Kabel is (fnu) Chailov, about 40 years of age. He replaced former Director General (fnu) Rubinski who in September 1952 was transferred to SAG Kabel Headquarters in Berlin and later presumably returned to Russia. Chailov very probably had not been in Germany before this assignment; he speaks almost no German. Chief Engineer is (fnu) Sviridov who has held the post for six months. Before Sviridov's arrival, Rubinski also functioned as Chief Engineer. (Fnu) Astaviev is Commercial Director of the works. There is a female Russian Chief Bookkeeper. Not more than five Russians are permanently assigned to the Sachsenwerk Administration.
2. Heinz Noack is head of the German Administration (Werkleiter). He is a former turner, a member of the SED and a convinced Communist. Erich Goos is German Chief Engineer. He has been with the works since 1938 and is not a Communist, although he is a member of the SED. German bookkeeper (fnu) Kubis has also been with the works for a long time; he is opposed to Communism. Commercial Director (fnu) Fischer, a member of the SED, is known to oppose Communism at heart. Cultural Director Brunneburger is an active and convinced Communist.
3. The works is located on both sides of August-Bebel Strasse in Niedersiedlitz. One side of the street is occupied by the administration building and several buildings in which small and medium sized motors are produced. Factories for the production of transformers, radio receivers, turbo-generators, switches and large motors (also called individual motors) are located across the street. A total of about 5,000 is employed; of these 15 percent are administrative personnel. About one-fourth of the total crew is women.

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- a) Motors. The works puts out two types of motors; so-called serial motors (Serienmotore) and so-called individual motors. The serial motors are small and medium type within the range of 24 to 150 KW. They are mass-produced, whereas individual motors up to a maximum of 3,000 KW are produced only in small numbers. The serial motors produced in the works serve a multitude of purposes, such as to drive crane conveyor belts, roll trains in rolling mills, and to run machine tools such as lathes, planing machines, etc. During 1951 the works put out a motor of 45 KW for a rapid type planing machine. The motors produced for conveyor belts are drum-type from 20 to 60 KW. Up to about the middle of 1950 most of the serial motors produced were DC; the works produce now mostly three-phase current motors. Motors for roll trains are three-phase box motors.

Other motors are made which are supposed to work in high temperatures where there is much dust or acid vapors; these are also of the box type. Individual motors from 120 to about 300 KW and with 120 rpm are produced by the works for piston compressors. It is known that some are for use in deep freezing installations in Russia. "Lift" motors-also of the individual type-for the purpose of running elevators in tall Russian buildings are put out in small lots of 10. Until the middle of 1950, lift motors were the strongest produced by the works. Their power of the motors was gradually increased. The highest power motor produced by the works thus far is of 3,000 KW and 75 rpm; it was delivered to the rolling mill at Ilseburg early in 1952. It was a DC double motor with two stators and two windings. Only one sample has been produced so far. The works were supposed to produce in 1952 motors of 2,000 KW to drive roll trains in the Brandenburg rolling mill. This will not come about since production of these motors is still in the drafting stage. Other individual motors produced by the works are for the airing of high furnace plants; they are short circuit motors with 3,000 rpm.

The bulk of motors of all types goes to Russia in reparations and export deliveries. A small part of the total output is sold to plants in East Germany. It is estimated that the works put out a daily average of between 50 and 60 motors of all types.

From the end of 1951 until about April 1952 the works experimented with aluminum wire to replace copper in motor winding. Since, however, aluminum is a poorer conductor than copper, the aluminum wire had to have a bigger cross section than the copper wire. The increased size of the cross section made use of lacquer and wool impractical as insulation material; it then became necessary to find a thinner material for insulation. The works obtained aluminum wire, insulated with perlon, from SAC Marten in Hettstedt. Results indicated that motors with aluminum-perlon windings can be used only when the temperature remains relatively low.

- b) Radio Receivers. Only one type of radio receiver is being produced at the rate of about 70,000 per year. The receiver (Olympia) is a relatively primitive type and costs about 300 DM. During 1952 it was improved by the insertion of a magic eye. It is now planned to redesign it for ultra short wave reception. All radio receivers produced by the works go to the HO organizations.
- c) Oil Switches, Switch Installations and Oil Transformers. These items, put out by the works, are sent to Russia and to plants in East Germany.
- d) Turbo-generators. At the beginning of 1952, the works started to produce turbo-generators for Russia. In 1952, 14 turbo-generators of 6 MVA, 6,000 volts and 3,000 rpm with an induction voltage of 250 volts, and 3 turbo-generators of 12 MVA, 6,000 and 10,500 volts, 3,000 rpm and induction voltage of 200 to 250 volts were to be produced for export to Russia. Only turbo-generators of the 6 MVA type have been completed so far; these were exported to Russia at the beginning of November 1952. The construction drawings and the material for them were delivered by the Russians.

5. It is estimated that the present total volume of sales of Sachsenwerk Niedersiedlitz approaches one hundred million DM per year.